

DOGS AND HOSES REPULSE NEGROES AT BIRMINGHAM

**3 Students Bitten in Second
Day of Demonstrations
Against Segregation**

250 Marchers Seized

* * *

AN APPEAL FROM BIRMINGHAM ALABAMA TO THE CONSCIENCE OF AMERICA.....

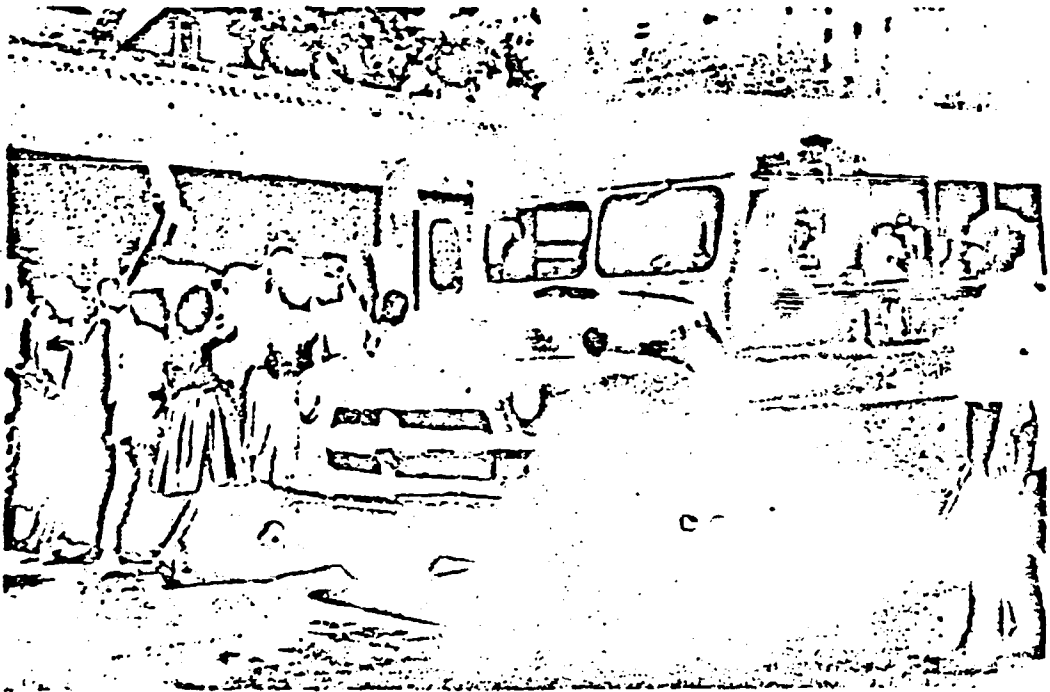
After enduring decades of racial discrimination, Negroes of Birmingham are now marching forward. In one of the largest segregated cities in the Western Hemisphere, they are showing historic self-sacrifice and unity in their struggle for simple democratic rights.

Birmingham has jailed nearly 1400 Negroes, but the will to freedom is still vibrantly alive. The city has come out of the past and will never be the same.

We urgently need your help.

Please extend your support and extend the Frontier of Democracy—TODAY in the Deep South.

Birmingham Jails 1,000 More Negroes



Negro participants in riot at night are being taken aboard school bus that was pressed into service yesterday in Birmingham during riot. A school official in Alabama city said 40 per cent of those arrested were juveniles.

Waves of Chanting Students Seized— Talks Bog Down

By CLAUDE STEIN

Continued from Page 1

A School in Woman

A school in Birmingham, Ala., was closed yesterday after a riot broke out in the city. The school was closed after a riot broke out in the city. The school was closed after a riot broke out in the city.

Continued on Page 5

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 7 (AP).—Following is the text of a telegram that The Birmingham News sent to President Kennedy today:

Demonstrations have been unbridled in Birmingham by an organization which seems deliberately intent, having created open turmoil, on continuing it indefinitely.

Law and order, Mr. President have been kept by local police and sheriff's department. It is our expectation that this can be continued. But the strain is great daily. The way to eliminate such threat of violence is to prevent large crowds gathering. Police may contain the crowd, and have contained it. But the source of the demonstrations need attention.

The white community and Negro community should want this to happen. Citizens of Birmingham know it would generate a deeply if injury or death should result. partly. Early to Negro school children who are to the annual need in the school district.

provoke not only the white community but the very law itself.

If serious injury or death should result, Mr. President, you would certainly then ask yourself whether everything had been done in advance, to have prevented it.

We ask you sir, to use the influence of your office to end this open law violation and prosecution.

The Attorney General of the United States himself has said that these demonstrations are ill-timed. He has said repeatedly that law, that court orders, must be sustained. Responsible citizens here share that feeling. To the law Federal statesmen bow. The Federal law should apply equally to white and Negro.

Attorney General [Robert F. Kennedy] has said that questions of justice should be settled in court not in the streets. We agree. We are sure you do also.

We ask only that in Birmingham the same rule be applied equally to Negro and white. On that all men of honor profitably may stand. White respect for law, however, is sorely damaged when Negroes, seen with relative impunity to be able to defy open law defiance.

Mr. President responsible whites of Birmingham understand that the other side of this coin is that they shall themselves take action to redress complaints of Negroes.

The U. S. Attorney General has noted publicly that such action now is in motion. He acknowledged publicly that the elected Mayor Mr. LaBorgne Hartwell already has made clear his intention to



resolve the difficulties facing
this community.

Mayor Rantvold is now awaiting only a final State

Supreme Court decree to settle a legal issue as to when the newly elected city government will be seated. You will understand, Mr. President, his necessary desire to be certain through the courts, as to his full authority before taking office.

On a television broadcast, Mayor Buntz said: "When we are in undisputed authority, we will give immediate and determined attention to resolving the difficulties that face us. He said local white and Negro leaders must estab-

hab understanding, communication and actual results "

"Actual results," Mr. President isn't that what you as Chief Executive and what responsible Negroes want, "actual results?"

Father Albert S. Foley, chairman of the Alabama Advisory Committee of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, has said without qualification that demonstrations impede sincere effort toward solution. He has said:

"Mayor Rutwell has made his move. I now call on Dr. (Martin Luther) King again, in the name of properly, peacefully achieved civil rights for all citizens, Negro and white, to do his part to bring about an end to disorder in the streets and give Birmingham citizens, Negro and white, their opportunity to achieve the ends that Mr. Kennedy has set forth."

That is the "picture" today, Mr. President. But apparently if there is to be order, and respect for law, and proper procedure through the courts, as well as a sincere white effort to meet this problem cooperatively, you, sir, must be the one to demand it.

Those who call these demonstrations have ignored every other

The base for a union already exists. This condition can only be jeopardized by continued open street warfare.

Mr. President, it is clear there is a problem that we face as a nation and as the world. We recall that in the past some of these same demonstration leaders have met with you, presumably to discuss their problem and their goals.

So what further vote may

do necessarily is the private judgment of the President of the United States. But may I now, most respectfully, ask that you consider whether your further counsel with Negro leaders of such demonstrations could serve a vital national and Birmingham objective.

Mr. President, our aim is the restoration of domestic tranquility, cessation of open disruption, and provision of a basis for calm negotiation toward concrete results which will answer legitimate complaints of Birmingham Negroes.

That, is an honorable ob-
jective—for us, and for you.
Respectfully

CLARENCE B. HANSON, Jr.
Publisher

The Birmingham News

MAY 5 1963

Rival Regimes Impede Settlement Of Racial Troubles in Birmingham

By Robert E. Baker

Staff Reporter

Efforts to end racial discord in Birmingham are hampered by the existence of two rival city governments there.

One government, headed by Mayor Albert Boutwell and a nine-member City Council, wants to make an accommodation to the demands of protesting Negroes.

The other government, headed by Mayor Art Hanes and his two fellow commissioners, has made no move toward that end.

The battle for control of the city developed after a referendum last November in which voters junked the old three-commissioner form of government for a mayor-council form.

They elected a Council last April 2. At the same time they elected Boutwell as Mayor over the challenge of Eugene (Bull) Connor, police commissioner under the old regime.

Controversy up to Court

The new government was scheduled to take office April 15. But incumbent Mayor Hanes and the old commissioners refused to step down. They contended they were entitled to serve out the remaining three years of their terms. The State Supreme Court is

scheduled to hear the controversy again on May 16 and rule shortly thereafter.

In the meantime, the two governing bodies have been meeting regularly under an agreement that neither will initiate any action opposed by the other. Only routine business is being carried on. Mayor Hanes and Mayor Boutwell both sign checks and vouchers, so that they will be legal in any event, to meet day-to-day expenses.

The impasse has been a block to reaching an agreement with the Negroes who began their demonstrations against segregation on April 3, the day after the election. Mayor Boutwell has said that his government is unable to do anything until the governmental dispute is settled by the court.

"When we are in undisputed authority," he said, "we will give immediate and determined attention to resolving the difficulties that face us."

Promise Progressiveness

Boutwell and his Council won election on the promise to provide a new and progressive Birmingham image, so far ruffled by the hard segregationist policies of the old regime.

They are realists. They want the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to leave Birmingham and the end of demonstrations. But they know they must offer concrete concessions to get it.

In their discussions, Boutwell and his Council have talked about repealing the city's segregation ordinances, opening up jobs on the Police and Fire Departments to Negroes, desegregating the city's library system and other moves to meet Negro demands.

Won by Negro Vote

But Boutwell must move cautiously. Only 50 per cent of Birmingham's white voters supported his moderation against Connor's hard segregationist line. His margin of victory came from 400 Negro voters.

Mayor Boutwell feels he must make an accommodation with the Negroes, but he feels

he must also carry with him a portion of the white 50 per cent that opposed him. To accomplish this, he feels that open negotiations and concessions must be made in a calm atmosphere, devoid of threats. The governmental impasse has also made the Birmingham power structure of influential businessmen cautious. They don't want to take a chance on the wrong horse.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 7 1963

BIRMINGHAM'S USE OF DOGS ASSAILED

Cooper and Morse Score
Treatment of Negroes

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 6 --

Racial clashes and the use of police dogs against Negro marchers moved Senator John Sherman Cooper today to accuse both major political parties of paying "lip service to the cause of civil rights."

The Kentucky Republican told the Senate:

"The use of dogs against human beings . . . just seeking their constitutional rights . . . is reprehensible."

Senator Wayne Morse, Democrat of Oregon, said the spectacle in Birmingham "would disgrace a Union of South Africa or a Portuguese Angola."

Senator Cooper noted that the Kennedy Administration was seeking a truce. It "must seek a truce," he added, because it did not seek legislative power to intervene and protect such rights.

Score G. O. P., Too

Turning to his own party, the Kentuckian declared that the attitude of some Republicans who contend that civil rights must be settled as a state's rights matter "will destroy the Republican party" in the long run, even though it may win a few Southern votes in 1964.

The two great parties, Senator Cooper said, "with the exception of some leaders are paying lip service to the cause of civil rights."

"If there is any party which should be united on civil rights, it is the Republican party," he declared. "Yet, whether it is for the hope of votes by candidates in conventions, or the hope of electoral votes from the South in 1964, we are compromising the issue which brought the Republican party into being."

The Kentucky Republican cautioned that even if a truce is won, "we cannot believe that those demonstrations will be ended" until the constitutional rights of the demonstrators are recognized.

"The unhappy events of the last few days in Birmingham should shake the conscience and sense of Justice of the American people," Senator Cooper said.

Morse Urges Action

Senator Morse, in his senate speech, said:

"Let us remember that we are long past the day when citizens were secure in their constitutional rights only against the officers and action of the Federal government. The executive officers of the Federal Government have the duty to protect Americans in the exercise of their constitutional rights against their infringement by state authority, as well."

"I know it is said that the civil rights statutes are relatively weak. But some do exist. I know it is said that in the past the courts have limited their application. But, even within those limitations, there is room for the Justice Department to make clear that the Federal Government is not entirely powerless to intervene."

The Oregon Democrat cited Section 242, Title 18, of the United States Code, which makes it a punishable offense for anyone "under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, [to] willfully subject any inhabitant of any state, territory, or district to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States."

MAY 7 1963

Federal Role Is Conciliatory**U. S. Contacts Civic Leaders
To End Birmingham Dispute**By James E. Clayton
Staff Reporter

The role the Justice Department is playing in the tense situation in Birmingham is something like the role the Federal Mediation and Conciliation service plays in labor disputes.

It is one of talking and persuading, of trying to find a way to avert the explosion that lies at the ultimate end of every dispute. In labor disputes, that explosion is a strike. In racial disputes, it is violence.

Wire service reports from Birmingham yesterday said that Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall and Assistant Deputy Attorney General Joseph Dolan were meeting with leaders of both the Negro and white communities.

Neither they nor anyone here would say who the leaders were or what they were talking about. Nor would the Justice Department say more than that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy has been on the telephone time and again to Alabama.

Lines Kept Busy

But if the history of what the Kennedy Administration did in Greenwood, Miss., and New Orleans, La., is any guide, the offices and telephone lines of top industrial and business leaders in Birmingham have been busy in recent days.

In his only statement on the situation, the Attorney

General said on Friday that the primary responsibility for peace in Birmingham rests with the leaders of business, labor and the bar, as well as city officials themselves.

These are the men of economic power—bankers, lawyers, steel executives, department store executives. They are the men who have stayed out of desegregation struggles in Birmingham in the past.

But in Little Rock and New Orleans and Greenwood, it was the intervention of this economic power structure that brought peace and some degree of desegregation. The economic leaders finally told local newspapers and politicians in those cities that they had had enough of violence and threatened violence and that the disputes must be settled peacefully.

Negro Demands Grow

The difficulty is that the longer demonstrations like those in Birmingham go on, the harder it becomes to reach a negotiated peace. The Birmingham Negroes started out demanding the desegregation of a half-dozen lunch counters and a biracial committee on employment. Their demands may have expanded in recent days.

In Birmingham, for that matter in most of Alabama, there have been no lines of communications between the races. The Justice Department now appears to be try-

ing to serve as such lines.

There had been some behind the scenes movement in Birmingham in recent months looking towards desegregation of various facilities. But that movement appears to have vanished when the demonstrations began.

That was what the Rev. Albert S. Foley meant when he said on Friday, "Three years of hard work on the part of many people will go down the drain unless these ill-timed demonstrations are ended."

Pleads With Both Races

Father Foley, chairman of the Alabama Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission, urged both whites and Negroes to support Mayor Albert Boutwell. Boutwell, elected when moderates were successful recently in changing the form of city government, has promised to give "immediate and determined attention" to racial problems as soon as he is able to assume the entire powers of office.

However, Boutwell and the new Council are engaged in a legal fight with the old city administration, dominated by Eugene (Bull) Connor, an arch-segregationist, over who is the legitimate city government.

It is possible that Birmingham's economic leaders, who may hold the key to peace, are waiting to see how that fight comes out before committing themselves.

Joint Talks Started in Birmingham

Action Follows
Huge Protest Led
By Dick Gregory

By Al Kuettnor
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 6 (UPI)—Hundreds of Negro school children led by comedian Dick Gregory marched into waiting police wagons today in the biggest civil rights demonstration the South has ever seen.

A few hours later, a special committee of Negroes and whites convened to work out ways of ending the 34 days of racial demonstrations which have rocked this city and filled jails to overflowing.

Sitting in on the meeting was Burke Marshall, Assistant

Justice Department working through Birmingham's economic leaders to restore racial peace in city
Page A3.

Republican and Democratic Senators assail use of dogs and hoses in Negro demonstrations in Birmingham.
Page A4.

United States Attorney General in Charge of Civil Rights, who has been working behind the scenes for three days here to ease tensions.

Marshall earlier held separate conferences with both Negroes and whites, but this was the first time he had been able to get them together.

Another demonstration appeared imminent shortly after midnight, when word was spread at five Negro church meetings that school children arrested today were being kept in an open jail compound during a thunderstorm.

Angry Negroes streamed toward the jail, but halted their march when their leaders informed them that the children had been fed and were inside.

WASHINGTON POST-TIDES HERALD

MAY 6 1963

ALABAMA—From Page A1

Joint Peace Meeting Begun in Birmingham

and driven to the Birmingham fellow demonstrators already jail singing "Bull Connor Ain't sleeping shoulder to shoulder Goin' Turn Me Around" on concrete floors in three

Almost simultaneously, about 150 Negroes carrying signs protesting racial discrimination appeared in front of stores in the downtown from the church where the area. Police promptly arrested Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. addressed the estimated

By late afternoon, as an easy calm settled over the city, authorities had made at least 867 arrests. This brought the total arrested in the month-long protest to more than 2200. Today's jailings easily surpassed those last Thursday during similar demonstrations.

Today's arrests included a white reporter and scores of students—the youngest appeared about 12—who skipped classes to take part in the massive drive to crack the rigid segregation barriers.

They joined hundreds of The Negro entertainer led his group up to a police block-ade where he was halted and asked if he had a parade permit. He replied no and police told him to turn around. "No, we'll stay here," he said and the police herded them to waiting paddy wagons. The others followed in groups of 20 to 50 and officers situated atop buildings with walkie talkies alerted police who swarmed into the area. The demonstrations today were calm and carefully planned with only a few isolated cases of scuffling. Among those arrested was Barbara Demming, a reporter for "The Nation" magazine.

Use of Dogs on Negroes Assailed

Two Senate leaders, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, yesterday attacked the use of dogs and other vicious animals to terrorize Negroes in the South as an outgrowth and a perversion of racial hatred.

In separate statements, they urged the Administration to take executive or legislative action to protect Negroes from such attacks.

Sen. Stephen C. Grover, D-Mich., in a Senate speech, said that both political parties, with the exception of the Democrats, are guilty of "the same kind of thing" in the case of the South. He said the Republican Administration failed to take any action to protect Negroes from such attacks.

Sen. Charles McNary, R-Ore., said that the use of dogs and other vicious animals to terrorize Negroes is a "barbaric" practice. He said that the use of such animals is a "perversion of the law" and that it is a "violation of the Constitution."

Sen. McNary said that the use of such animals is a "barbaric" practice and that it is a "perversion of the law." He said that the use of such animals is a "violation of the Constitution."



Three policemen struggle with Negro woman who resisted and began pushing others during racial protest march in Birmingham.

Morse in his statement termed it "a shameful commentary on American democracy" that the Government should "do nothing, except to send mediators (to Birmingham) and await reports from the combat zone."

Said Morse:

"It will never be good enough for this, or any Administration . . . to wring its hands over the inadequacy of legislation in this field. The test of this Administration is whether it is willing to exercise its authority to the full, and then seek from Congress whatever additional authority is needed to put an end to the police atrocities . . ."

Morse said the "spectacle" in Birmingham "would disgrace a Union of South Africa or a Portuguese Angola." Cooper said it should "shake the conscience and sense of justice of the American people."

Birmingham Riots —As Seen Abroad

MAY 7 1968

By Robert H. Estabrook

LONDON—Americans at home can scarcely appreciate how bad it looks from abroad to see headlines and photographs portraying the use of fire hoses against Negro demonstrators in Birmingham. These are front-page news in Europe, and we may be sure that they are receiving prominent play in Africa and Asia. Undoubtedly the Communist press also is doing its utmost to advertise them.

For the most part this reflects no conspiracy to dramatize the American affliction out of proportion. The fact that the United States is the most thoroughly reported country in the world has something to do with the amount of space such incidents obtain. But basically the story is big news precisely because in our own national doctrines we have proclaimed a high standard of equal opportunity and treatment.

Occasionally understanding commentators note that such clashes occur in Alabama as in Mississippi because it is the policy of the United States Government to overcome racial discrimination in schools and other public facilities. But the casual reader seeing the pictures would surely get the idea that the United States is a land of brutality and repression.

NO COUNTRY is immune from prejudice and racial discrimination. Communist protests are hypocritical when the Soviet Union systematically excludes Jews from full participation in the society and harasses them for their religious practices. There also have been incidents involving African students in the Soviet Union. Because of the muzzle on information little word of these seeps out.

Britain herself has an unacknowledged color bar, although official policy opposes it. Right now there are protests because the bus company in Bristol refuses to hire qualified Negro drivers, with the explanation that if it should do so the white staff would leave. Birmingham, England, has been the scene of frictions between white residents and Negro immigrants. Negroes are rare in Western Europe, and nominally there is no discrimination. Paris, particularly, has been known for its hospitality to colored citizens and visitors.

Nevertheless, there has been tension over North Africans coming to France. There is nothing more contemptuous than the manner in which some French used to speak of "Les Arabes." In turn many Arab states discriminate against

the government of India has done much to break down barriers, the caste system has color overtones. It is noteworthy that the Brahmins, or highest caste, are the lightest-skinned. A good bit of what would be called racial prejudice elsewhere is disguised in India.

In other parts of Asia there is discrimination against Chinese—ostensibly because they are potential Communists, but actually because they live clannishly in closely-knit communities and are feared because of their commercial and professional abilities. Almost nowhere are they accorded fully equal opportunity. In yet another area Australia clings to its white-only policy for citizenship.

Of course there are discriminations among Negroes themselves, illustrated pointedly in the rivalry between the mulattoes and blacks in troubled Haiti. Among new countries of Africa, where South African apartheid is a goad, a kind of reverse racism is growing in exclusions of white residents—perhaps to repay the white man in kind for years of enforced inferiority.

WHEREVER there are large unassimilated minorities, frictions are likely. But discrimination based upon color—an accident of birth totally unrelated to individual merit—amounts to debasement of human dignity. It causes resentments as few other things. The legacy of the "Bwana" and "Sahib" complex may be seen in the anticolonial obsession. This might not have taken such virulent form—with better results for those affected—but for past slights.

Americans returning from abroad may be impressed again by the practical cooperation between Negro and white that belies the stereotypes. The loyalty and patriotism of the American Negro have been phenomenal. These are illustrated repeatedly in the experience of Negro Americans in Africa, where they identify themselves with their own country rather than with racial kinsfolk.

Nevertheless, what is happening in Birmingham is not pretty, and the fact that discrimination is a world problem hardly exculpates us. No public relations effort can make the reputation of the United States better the performance.

BIRMINGHAM JAILS 1,000 MARCHERS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

efforts, under orders from Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, to persuade white and Negro leaders to reach an agreement. But reports indicated that he had made little or no progress.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other Negro leaders in the desegregation drive have shown no inclination to accept compromises reportedly proposed by the city's business leadership. The campaign is being spearheaded by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which Dr. King is president.

There were at least two meetings yesterday between Negro leaders and an unofficial committee of the Chamber of Commerce headed by Sidney Smyer, a leading Birmingham real estate dealer, and others.

Mr. Smyer said today that he had no further talks scheduled.

"Too Little, Too Late"

Negro sources indicated that the compromise on desegregation that had been offered was "too little and too late."

In Atlanta yesterday Dr. King expressed hope that there would be some action on the part of the Birmingham "white power structure." He made the statement before he received a report on negotiations here. Dr. King returned to Birmingham on an early plane this morning.

It was not known whether Mr. Marshall was sitting in on the meetings of the two sides. He has been in touch with several leaders of both the Negro and the white community and he met for two hours last night with the Rev. A. D. King, a younger brother of Dr. King. A. D. King is minister of a church in suburban Ensley and one of the local leaders of the desegregation campaign.

Minimum demands of the desegregation leaders has been removal of racial restriction in downtown snack bars, public facilities and stores, adoption of nonracial hiring practices for such posts as sales girls and secretaries and formation of a bi-racial committee to carry on continuing negotiations for further desegregation.

All this could be done, Negro leaders say, without official city government action. Promises on all these things were made last fall and then not fulfilled, they charged.

Dr. King has lieutenants and officials of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, a conference affiliate, apparently here heavily today on Negro schools for demonstrations.

Flyer Urges Action

A flyer distributed by their supporters urged:

"Fight for freedom first then go to school."

It continued:

"Join the thousand in jail who are making their witness for freedom. Come to the 16th Street Baptist Church now... and we'll soon be free. It's up to you to free our teachers, our parents, yourself and our country."

At least one Negro woman disagreed with this philosophy. She raced after one group of marchers, seized a teen-age girl by the arm and dragged her out of the line.

This action brought a chorus of boos from the crowd of Negro spectators. The police finally took the two and the man who was with them out of the crowd and into the safety of the nearby park.

As groups of Negroes streamed out of the church before noon, one official in the movement said they were going to schools to ask students to join the marches.

The Birmingham News reported that one Negro educator said his school had 1,339 students absent and only 87 present.

These juveniles are being held either at the Boys Home or in the 4-H Club building at the fair grounds. With those arrested today, the total number of both adults and juveniles in custody is estimated at 2,425. Authorities say they are unable to provide an accurate count.

There is no lack of space for

more, according to Eugene Connor, Commissioner of Fire, Police and Education in one of Birmingham's two city governments.

"All right," he said as the police loaded demonstrators into patrol wagons and school buses. "You all send them on over there. I got plenty of room in the jail."

Mr. Connor, in shirt sleeves with a straw hat cocked over one eye, watched the eager young marchers, some of whom ran to the waiting patrol wagons.

"Boy, if that's religion, I don't want any," he said.

"Freedom! Freedom! Freedom!" chanted the Negro girls and boys as the school buses swept by the commissioner on the way to jail.

"If you'd ask half of them what freedom means, they couldn't tell you," asserted Mr. Connor.

The day was hot and muggy as Negroes began to gather on the sidewalks along 16th Street and Sixth Avenue across from Kelly Ingram Park. Some spectators took up positions in the windows of the Jockey Boy restaurant at the steps of the church.

The mass rally already had begun in the yellow brick church.

The police made their first attempt to clear the streets and sidewalks in the area of the church shortly after 12:30 P.M., and then brought up three red pumpers whose crews hosed up hoses and stood waiting for orders.

Some 15 minutes later, Dr. King and his aides arrived. Mr. Gregory, who had made several brief visits to the church, returned after talking to Negroes along the street in an attempt to discourage them from breaching the nonviolent pattern that Dr. King has sought to enforce.

Seeks Assurance

The Rev. James Bevel of Cleveland, Miss., a Leadership Conference field representative, then left the church and sought assurance from a police captain that the fire hoses would not be used on the marchers when they emerged. He offered his hand to the officer, who declined with a smile to shake it.

"I think you've had enough experience with us to know that we are not going to use any more force than necessary," the captain told Mr. Bevel.

The minister returned to the church and a few minutes later Mr. Gregory, dressed in a gray suit of Italian cut, walked out at the head of 18 boys and girls.

"Everybody wants freedom," asserted the placard he held. "Don't mind walking 'cause I want my freedom now," chanted the marchers.

Police Capt. George Wall, wearing a white World War I-type helmet, stood waiting for the marchers in front of the office of Painters Union Local 57, holding an electric bull horn.

"You're lending this parade," he asked Mr. Gregory, who said that he was. The official then advised the marchers that they were violating a city parade ordinance and a state court injunction against such demonstrations.

"Do you understand?" asked Captain Wall.

"No I don't," replied the comedian in a somewhat more subdued manner than that which he had used in his confrontations with Greenwood Miss. police during voter registration demonstrations there.

The captain ran through the formalities again and asked the marchers if they wished to disperse. Mr. Gregory said they did not.

"Lack Gregory says they will not disperse," announced the captain over the bull horn. "Call the wagon," this was the first group arrested.

The white woman arrested identified herself as Barbara Deming, a writer for The Nation magazine. She was in the last group, picked up an hour and 10 minutes after Mr. Gregory's.



STRIKE A WOMAN DEMONSTRATOR Police men holding down a woman yesterday in Birmingham. She was accused of having refused to move on, despite orders, during demonstration against segregation, and of having tried to push policemen sitting at scene.

Civil Rights Chief Pushes Birmingham Truce Move

BY FOSTER HALEY

By FOSTER
Special to The New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 5 — Marchers returned to the church.
— The head of the Justice Im- singing the integration hymn.
partment's Civil Rights Division "We Shall Overcome Some Day."
had a second round of talks. They resumed the prayer meet-
with white and Negro ultrarac- ing.
today on racial problems in this Two or three marchers were
troubled city. arrested when they refused to
obey police orders.
... about the de- ... a leader,

[illegible]

meanwhile, what the police described as an "explosive situation" gradually faded by evening.

Worshippers at a Negro church. So far as is known, Mr. Marshall half a mile from Southside jail, shall not see Mayor Albert where most demonstrators of Boutwell, head of the newly the last three days were being elected city administration. held, started to walk toward the whose right to city hall is be- jail after a two-hour prayer ing challenged in State Supreme Court. meeting. They numbered 1,000. Nor did Mr. Marshall see any

The police blocked off the three present city council members, who insist they still are the legal government. However, the men are not persons close to the government. Reports of crowded conditions were not unusual under which some of the 400

It was not an organized march. When they were halted by the police barricade, the

**TRUCE BID PUSHED
AT BIRMINGHAM**

Continued from Page 1, Col. 1

juvenile demonstrators arrested in the last three days were being held were called to Mr. Marshall's attention. He promised to make inquiries.

The county detention home, where many demonstrations were taken, has accommodations normally for only 40. A. enclosed space at the fair grounds is being used to hold some Negroes. After three

Today was quiet after three tumultuous days of demonstrations by organized groups of students and unorganized, often unruly, adults. More than 1,100 have been arrested, half under the age of 18 and many as young as 10 or 12. Among them is a girl of 8.

Negro groups went to several white churches, as they have been since the beginning of the direct action campaign here five weeks ago. Marchers were 1

The Negro worshippers were refused at Roman Catholic, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, campaign headquarters reported, but were turned away at most others.

At some they halted briefly to say prayers while standing on the sidewalk. There were no incidents.

Joan Paetz, the folk singer who is of Scotch, Irish and Mexican ancestry, flew in this morning to sing at an assembly at Miles, a Negro co-educational college. Head of a fine-art

She had read of a fine-art festival being put on by the college and telephoned from New York to offer her services free. She has other professional pursuits in the South.

At her request, Miss Hazz was housed at Birmingham's only integrated hotel, the A. C. Gaston. The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., integrationist leader from Atlanta, and others from his Southern Christian Leadership Conference, stayed there while participating in the campaign.

King was not there today. He was spending the week-end in Atlanta, where he is pastor of a large Negro church.

Jack Gregory, the Negro anthropologist, who participated last month in the voter registration drive at Greenwood, Miss., was due here

Yesterday the student demonstrations were called off for the weekend. About 2,000 Negro adult onlookers would not disperse on police orders and were moved back only by the use of high-pressure streams of water.

Rocks and bottles were thrown at policemen and firemen yesterday. A fireman was hit and suffered a badly lacerated cheek. Others were hit Friday, but none were seriously injured.

Dr. King Confidential.

ATLANTA, May 3 (UPI)—Dr. King said today that Negro demonstrations in Birmingham had dramatized to the world the racial inequality in that city. He predicted that Negroes would win concessions there within a few days.

"The power structure of Birmingham is disturbed," he told the congregation at Ebenezer Baptist Church. "And in a few days we will have everything we are asking and maybe more."

"If we can crack Birmingham, I am convinced we can crack the South. Birmingham is a symbol of segregation for the entire South."

Dr. King made the comment in a progress report to the congregation, of which he is a pastor with his father. The congregation responded with shouts of "you tell em" and "Moses on earth."

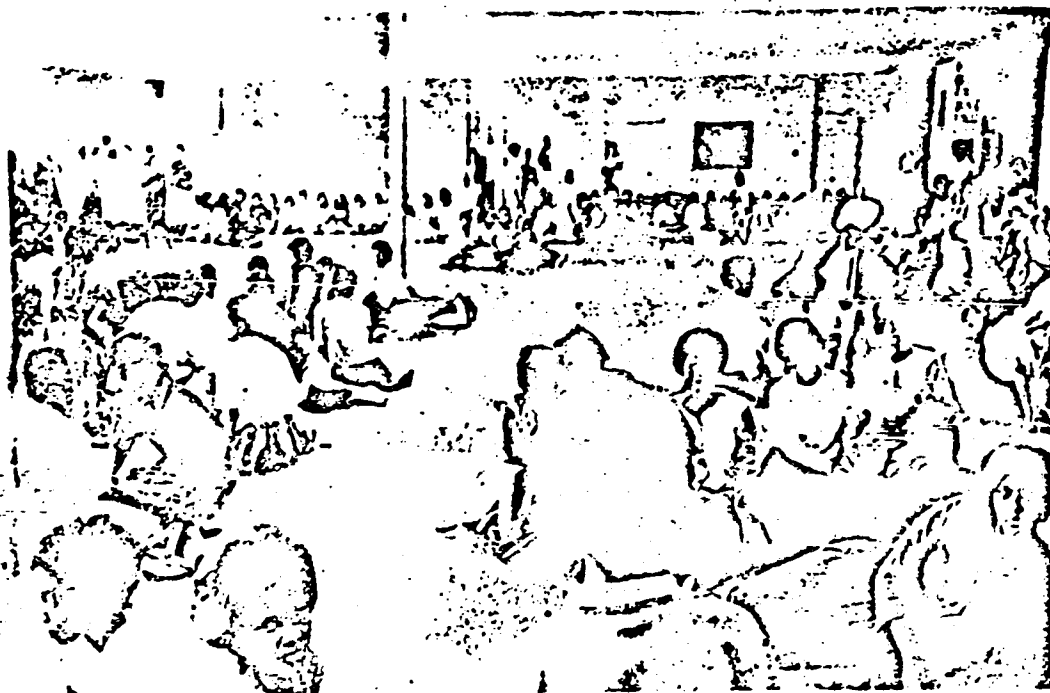
The integration leader planned to return to Birmingham tonight. He promised that additional thousands would demonstrate in the streets tomorrow to continue the protest against segregation.

"We will have demonstrations not only tomorrow but for the next several days, if necessary, to lay our just grievances before the community," he said after his sermon.

"This morning some 1200 boys and girls, men and women languish in filthy jails. We are engaged in a mighty challenge in that city, which is not the 'magic' city, as it likes to call itself, but the tragic city."

"There are persons in the white community who are very much concerned about getting foundations set up."

He predicted that Negro demands would be met for desegregating lunch counters, better employment opportunities and establishing a bi-racial committee to work out gradual desegregation of all public facilities.



CHILD AT THE LUNCH BREAK MONSTRATIONS. A group of young children, some of whom are young, demon-traitors, are shown in the foreground. They are sitting on the floor, and some are looking towards the camera. The background shows a group of people, possibly students, sitting on the floor in a classroom or hall.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 6 1963

2 SEIZED ON MARCH LEAVE ALABAMA JAIL

FT. PAYNE, Ala., May 5 (UPI) — Two integration leaders who had accompanied 10 freedom walkers were released from jail on \$300 bond last night.

They were James Forman, executive secretary, and Landy McNair, field secretary, of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. The cash bonds were posted by Fred Gray, lawyer of Montgomery, Ala.

The bonds are returnable June 3, the date of the next session of circuit court here. Mr. Forman and Mr. McNair will be tried with the 10 marchers on charges of breaching the peace. A sheriff's office spokesman said the 10 had refused bond. Mr. Forman and Mr. McNair were arrested with the marchers

when they crossed the Georgia line into Alabama Friday. They were following the marchers in a car.

The marchers were retracing the steps of William Moore, who was killed near Gadsden, Ala., while hiking to Jackson, Miss., with a segregation protest letter he hoped to deliver to Gov. Ross R. Barnett.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 6 1963

Truce in Birmingham?

The only hope of averting civil war on the streets of Birmingham appears to lie in the truce efforts reportedly being pressed by high officials of the Justice Department. The excesses of those who have so long deprived Birmingham Negroes of their rights have created a situation in which the danger of mass casualties grows with each new protest demonstration.

There is no realistic possibility that the Negroes' grievances will be redressed by the lame-duck administration now clinging to power in Birmingham. But the city's people, white and Negro, already have registered at the polls their repudiation of that administration. Mayor-elect Boutwell is confident that the right to office of the new municipal authorities will be affirmed soon after a hearing in the Alabama Supreme Court next week. A lower court already has ruled in their favor.

The incoming administration has made clear its desire to promote better racial understanding. Whether it can erase the bitterness that has accumulated during the years of systematic repression of Negro rights is open to question, even under ideal circumstances. But its task will be made hopeless if there is large-scale street fighting in the few days before it takes office. Forbearance now is the course of wisdom for those on both sides of the racial barricades in Birmingham.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 5 1963

Powell Sees Capital Race Riot Unless Conditions Are Improved

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 5 (Reuter)—Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. warned today that unless steps were taken, Washington might have "one of the worst race riots" in history.

The Manhattan Democrat, in a speech at the Shiloh Baptist church, conceded that Washington Negroes owned more homes and made more money than Negroes elsewhere.

"Yet, with all of this," he said, "I objectively and calmly state that this town is going to be the scene of one of the worst race riots in the history of America unless two things happen.

"First, that the social factors which produce racial tensions are removed, and second, unless the Negro community, particularly the upper and middle class group, arouses itself to a new involvement with its less fortunate, economically exploited and emotionally deprived black brethren."

Malcolm X on May 5 said Mr. Powell assailed "ivory tower Negroes" living in Washington. He said that Malcolm X, head of the anti-white Black peckerwood, red-necked neighborhood Muslim movement, was moving boys' children down.

from New York to Washington to provide leadership here.

"The Black Muslim movement," he predicted, "will rapidly increase unless the white community rapidly makes way for full equality."

He went on:

"The great mistake of the white man through the centuries has been his claim, and profound belief, that he 'knew the Negro.'"

"The picture has been further complicated by a very small group of the black bourgeois elite who, in this day and hour, in order to obtain token employment and token social life, ape Uncle Tom with a Harvard accent, and tell the 1963 white liberal that he is correct in thinking that he, too, 'knows the Negro.'"

Negroes, he declared, are not excited because one of their race gets a Phi Beta Kappa key at the University of Georgia.

"What they want are hundreds of thousands of black boys and girls to go to the same schools and get the same quality of education as their white brethren."

He said that the anti-white Black peckerwood, red-necked neighborhood Muslim movement, was moving boys' children down.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 1963

CHURCH HERE SENDS ALABAMA PROTEST

Members of the Broadway Congregational Church at 56th Street voted yesterday to protest racial disturbances in Birmingham, Ala.

They approved the following telegram to Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama:

"We must in all good conscience vigorously protest your quoted statement implying that any substantial part of the population of this country supports the violence being used in Alabama against children and adult citizens who seek to use those rights which the laws of the Nation guarantee to them.

"The use of dogs, fire hoses and electric cattle prods against defenseless men, women and children whose only offense is their color is repugnant to both the established ideals of good American citizenship and to the basic principles of Christianity. These inhuman tactics, characteristic of a totalitarian country, are unthinkable in the American state of Alabama.

"We call upon you to see that all constitutional rights are guaranteed to all citizens in your state. Members of this church who are of Southern birth wish it expressly stated that they concur in this resolution."

MAY 6 1963

A2 Monday, May 6, 1963 THE WASHINGTON POST

Ten in Alabama Jail Say March Will Continue

By Jack Stillman

FORT PAYNE, Ala., May 5 (AP)—Ten "Freedom Marchers" insist they will walk across Alabama, where they are being held in jail. They were arrested when they entered the State last Friday.

The five white men and five Negro men face a hearing in Circuit Court June 3. All are being held under bonds of \$300 on breach of peace charges. Two other Negroes accompanying the group in a car were released from jail on bond last night.

"We feel that we haven't done anything. We haven't committed a crime and are being held unjustly," said Bob Zellner, 24-year-old white man from Mobile, Ala.

Zellner and others in the group talked with an Associated Press writer in their cells.

"We want to continue our walk," said James Gorman, projects director of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee. "I have talked to an attorney and we do not plan to make bond at this time."

The Negroes are being held in one cell while the five whites are in individual cells.

The group began its walk in Chattanooga Wednesday. They planned to retrace the steps of Baltimore postman William Moore, who was shot to death at the Keener community near Attalla, Ala., April 24.

Moore, a white man, sought to spread the spirit of brotherly love on his intended walk from Chattanooga to Jackson, Miss., where he wanted to give his views on integration to Gov. Ross Barnett. His body was found near a concrete picnic table beside

Tension increased at Trenton, Ga., where a group of white teenagers attempted to draw Zellner into a fight.

Later, when the demonstrators got into a car to go to Rome, Ga., where they spent Thursday night, they were chased over Lookout Mountain at speeds up to 80 miles an hour.

Tension reached its peak Friday as the marchers neared the Alabama line.

Winston Lockett, 21, Negro of New Haven, Conn., was knocked down on the highway by a white youth.

Robert Gore, 21, New York City Negro, was hit on the head with a rock.

The crowd grew during the afternoon, and when the marchers neared Alabama where a stone marker on the line reads "Alabama Welcomes You," there were nearly 2000 persons behind the marchers.

The walkers were pelted with rocks and eggs the last

About a dozen Alabama highway patrolmen with clubs

extended told newsmen: "You cannot cross this line."

After the arrests, Alabama patrolmen opened the highway to normal traffic.

Many times during the walk groups of white persons talked with the demonstrators.

Charley Helton, 34, an insurance salesman from Rossville, Ga., stopped his car and joined in a 40-minute discussion about integration.

Here is a portion of the conversation between Helton and William Hanson, 23, of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the march-

U. S. 11. A 41-year-old white storekeeper, Floyd Simpson, is free under \$5000 bond in the slaying.

Moore was an atheist, and apparently advertised this fact as he walked along the highway.

"I had no reason to slay him," Simpson told a newsman. "My interest in him was merely as a curious individual."

I wanted to talk to a man who apparently had no belief or faith in God as I had never talked to a man of this character."

Unlike Moore, the 16 freedom marchers say they believe in God. They are of various faiths, and Alabama Gov. George Wallace probably has forgotten a youngster who used to be in his Sunday School department at the First Methodist Church at Clayton, Ala.

The boy was Sam Shirah, now 20, who was leading the Freedom Marchers when they were arrested at the Alabama state line. Sam's father, the Rev. Sam Shirah Sr., now is pastor of the First Methodist Church at Defuniak Springs, Fla. He was Wallace's pastor at Clayton.

Like Moore, each Freedom Marcher carried a sandwich sign. It said "Equal rights for all—Mississippi or bust" on one side and "Eat at Joe's—Both black and white" on the other.

Moore was carrying such a sign when he was shot to death with a .22 caliber rifle.

The group set out from the Greyhound bus station at Chattanooga because that was where Moore began his walk.

Several hundred persons looked on, and traffic jammed Chattanooga streets as the group began the walk.

They walked about 9 miles to the Tennessee line and about two miles into Georgia the first day.

People along the highway jeered at times. A handful of gravel was thrown at the

ers. Both are white.

Helton: "Everybody knows that racial problems are not restricted to the South."

Hansen: "I honestly believe there are more people of good will in the South than in the North."

Helton: "Then why do you do this? Why are you doing what you are doing?"

Hansen: "We feel that we have a right to walk together. We feel that we have a right to walk through Georgia, Alabama or Mississippi or anywhere else."

A white youth who appeared to be about 17 sat down in the grass and talked with Lockett. The youth declined to identify himself. Here is a portion of their conversation.

Boy: "How would you like it if we walked through your town and did this kind of thing?"

Lockett: "I think you would have that privilege."

Boy: "Why do you want to go to our schools?"

Lockett: "You mean the white schools?"

Boy: "Yes."

Lockett: "We don't walk to go to white schools because they are white. We want to choose to attend schools that do not recognize that we are Negroes. We wish that there should be no difference between us."

Boy: "But why do you want to go to our schools?"

Lockett: "There is a wall between us."

Boy: "There is a great big wall."

Richard Haley, 46, a Negro former teacher at Florida A. & M. College, was one of the walkers. He said:

"This is what we are trying to do. We want to talk to these people. When they talk with us, it gives us a chance to demonstrate what we are trying to do."

"This is probably the first time these people have ever approached the racial problem on an intellectual level."

Singing Negroes March Past Police, Hold Service Near Birmingham Jail

By Al Kuettner

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 3 (UPI)—Thousands of singing, chanting Negroes marched past police lines to the Birmingham jail today and sang and prayed for hundreds of racial demonstrators held there.

Police and firemen under the personal command of Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor had high-pressure fire hoses trained on the marchers for part of the six-block route, but did not use them.

"We don't want to ruin their Sunday clothes," the police officer said.

The demonstration today was the closest thing to a victory the Negro community here has won in a month of racial strife which has resulted in nearly 1500 arrests, many of them elementary school children.

About 2000 of the demonstrators—dressed in their Sunday best—streamed from the New Pilgrim Baptist Church shortly after 7 o'clock tonight and marched singing and laughing down Sixth Avenue toward the jail.

Connor, standing in a tangle of fire hoses before a barrier of pump engines and policemen, halted the marchers about a block short of their destination. The Negroes fell to their knees and began to pray.

One of the Negro leaders,

the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, said he and five hoses on two walked over and held a brief earlier occasions.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the movement, predicted in Atlanta earlier today that the Negro demands for an end to segregated lunch counters, better jobs and establishment of a biracial committee to work out a timetable for further desegregation soon would be met.

"They asked up to let 'em go to the park and hold services," Connor said. "I said O. K. It's their park anyway."

The Negroes assembled in the small park across from the jail and sang "Above my head I hear freedom in the air."

The song and prayer service lasted for about 15 minutes and the Negroes then headed the half-mile back to their church.

Police kept the entire section of Sixth street cordoned off during the demonstration. Police action today indicated a softening of their attitude toward the demonstrations.

"We must show them we are standing behind them all the way," Mr. Young said.

Earlier today, Negroes attempted "kneel-ins" at 14 white churches. They were accepted at four and turned away at ten.

The Rev. Andrew Young of Atlanta and the Rev. James Bevel had announced that the mass march would be made on the jail after the meeting in the Negro church, about 10 blocks from the heart of the city.

MAY 3 1963

Students Play Hookey

Nearly 800 Negro Students Jailed In Birmingham Segregation Protest

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 3 (AP) — Nearly 800 Negroes were jailed today in a massive onslaught of anti-segregation demonstrations as pupils skipped classes to stage marches.

Officers worked into the night at city and county jails and the juvenile detention home, booking the Negroes on various charges, mostly parading without a permit.

Negro leaders indicated a new all-out effort to crack segregation barriers in this southern steel city was in the offing.

The Negroes—aged 6 to 16 feet of the steps—marched toward city hall. At least 10 groups converged on City Hall from all directions. School teachers shouted and picketed major department stores in a well planned protest.

Several thousand curious white persons and Negroes were in one of the groups.

At least 10 adult Negroes were arrested for failure to move on the order of an officer. All the marchers were taken to City Jail and charged with parading without a permit. Some were sent to a juvenile detention home.

Firemen laid out high pressure hoses in a two-block area as one large group of Negroes surged downtown. The hoses were not brought into play. The throng was dispersed with little effort and no violence.

A group of 20 Negro students slipped by police lines.

"Freedom Walkers" are menaced by teen-age hoodlums in Georgia.

Page A4

and marched to City Hall. They were arrested within 15 minutes of the steps.

At least 10 groups converged on City Hall from all directions. School teachers shouted and picketed major department stores in a well planned protest.

One Negro leader, the Rev. A. D. King, brother of Dr. Martin Luther King, was arrested while encouraging a group of marchers. Another leader, the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, head of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, said the demonstrations would continue "until we run out of children."

An official of the Birmingham School Board said the students would be expelled and that disciplinary action would be taken against the children.

417 ARE ARRESTED IN NEGRO PROTEST AT BIRMINGHAM

Young Marchers Cheered by
Elders in Biggest Series of
Demonstrations in City

By FOSTER HALL

Special to The New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 2

Hundreds of young Negroes, many of them in their teens or even younger, demonstrated through the streets of Birmingham this afternoon.

By an unofficial count, 417 of them were arrested after two hours of demonstrations against the city's racial segregation practices.

At one time, demonstrations by groups of from 10 to 50 boys and girls were going on simultaneously at four different places several blocks apart.

The police confined most of the demonstrations to the Negro business, church and residential district west of City Hall and north of the main downtown business area.

But one group of 20 youths penetrated almost to the steps of City Hall, the main goal of the demonstrators, before being stopped. Three other groups reached the downtown shopping corners.

Offer No Resistance

There was no resistance to arrest by the laughing, singing groups of youngsters, although some of the smaller participants dropped their signs and ran when the police approached. Most of the marchers fell to their knees and prayed as the police stopped them.

Half a dozen fire engines were deployed at strategic corners after the first hour of demonstrations. Hoses were strung at one point but the water was not turned on. The city's squad of police dogs was not used.

Every available police vehicle was pressed into service to haul the young demonstrators to jail or juvenile court. When even those, and some Jefferson County sheriff's cars proved inadequate, school buses were used by the police.

Cheered by Their Elders

It was by far the largest series of demonstrations staged in Birmingham since a direct action campaign was begun here a month ago. The arrests made today will probably exceed the total for the four previous weeks.

It was mostly a youth movement today. Elder Negroes stood on the sidelines and cheered.

"Sing, children, sing," called one elderly Negro woman as she followed one group up Sixth Avenue from the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, a gathering point for the groups.

As they started from the church, carrying hand-lettered signs calling for racial equality, the youths sang the integration hymn "We Shall Overcome Some Day." Many clapped their

Continued on Page 15, Column 3

hands to provide a marching step.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, whose local affiliate started the campaign here, remained most of the afternoon in his motel a block south of the Sixteenth Street Church.

He and 10 others are under sentence of five days in jail and \$50 fines each for conviction of contempt of court, injunction violating picketing, marches, sit-ins and other types of demonstrations. They are free on bail pending an appeal to the State Supreme Court in Montgomery.

Dr. King, however, spent several days in jail in mid-April when he attempted to lead a protest march to City Hall.



DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED IN BIRMINGHAM: Police officer arrests
Negroes on City Hall steps. Arrests were made in other parts of Alabama.

MAY 2 1963

9 Head for Ala., Certain Arrest

TRENTON, Ga., May 1 (AP) — Nine freedom marchers crossed into Georgia, undeterred by the prospect of jail when they reached Alabama where eight others were jailed for attempting to complete the pilgrimage of a B.A.U. more integrationist.

Five white men and four

Negroes, carrying placards, were arrested at Attalla, Ala., said they would resume from that point the hike of William L. Moore, Baltimore postman who was shot to death April 24 near there.

The Alabama group, coming to Attalla from Birmingham, started walking along a sidewalk on U. S. 11. Within minutes, they were arrested by sheriff's officers.

"Give me that sign, boy, and get in this car," said Chief Deputy Felton Yates as he approached the group. They were jailed at nearby Gadsden where authorities earlier this week charged a white grocer, Floyd Simpson, with murder in the slaying of Moore, also white.

One of the signs displayed by the Alabama group read "Equal rights for all men." Charged under a state breach of the peace statute were:

Waverly Holmes, 19, Mary Ann Thomas, 24, Eddie Harris, 22, Robert E. Jones, 21, Ennis Knight, 22, and David Darling, 24, all of Birmingham; Dianne Bevel, 24, of Cleveland, Miss.; and Paul Brooks, 24, of Nashville, Tenn.

The other group left Chatanooga earlier, crossing the foot of Lookout mountain and heading for a relatively short trek through Georgia.

Following the marchers is a "freedom canteen," an enclosed truck carrying sandwiches, soft drinks and first aid supplies, which came into use for blistered feet.

Sixteen Convicted

In Kennedy Picketing

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 1 (AP) — Six men who protested Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's recent visit to Alabama were convicted today of parading without a permit. The city decided not to prosecute a 17th defendant.

from 19 to 73, all pleaded not guilty. They were arrested Thursday shortly after Kennedy entered the State Capitol where he discussed racial problems with Gov. George Wallace. The Attorney General did not see the pickets. Three of the men were fined \$50 each plus court costs. They were freed on \$100 appeal bonds. Eleven others said they would appeal \$25 fines. Six men paid \$25 fines and costs in Recorder's Court.

Alabama Asks FBI to Check Rifle, Bullet

GADSDEN, Ala., April 27 (AP).—A .22-caliber rifle and bullet were sent to Washington early today after authorities asked the FBI to lend its full resources to help solve the slaying of Baltimore Integrationist William L. Moore.

Etowah County Sheriff Dewey Colvard, who asked for the full help of the FBI and State investigation agencies, said the rifle belonged to a man now under custody in connection with the Tuesday slaying.

Sheriff Colvard said he didn't expect any significant developments in the case until late today, indicating he expected State Investigator Roy McDowell back with a FBI ballistic report.

Authorities have held a white man on an open charge since shortly before noon Thursday. Sheriff Colvard has refused to identify the man but said he had been questioned extensively.

Another man held for questioning was released Thursday night. He was identified as Gaddis A. Killian, 42. Mrs. Floyd Simpson of Fort Payne said Thursday that her husband had been picked up for questioning.

Three persons entered Sheriff Colvard's office voluntarily yesterday and said they had something to offer in the case. They were questioned about 45 minutes and allowed to leave. Both State and county investigators have revealed no developments in the bizarre rifle slaying of Mr. Moore, a Maryland mail carrier. Mr. Moore was on a pilgrimage hike from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Jackson, Miss., to discuss his racial views with Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett.

He was gunned down as he walked along a lonely stretch of U. S. highway 11 near Attalla, Ala., Tuesday night.

Robert Kennedy Continues Dixie Integration Talks

ATLANTA, April 24 (AP).— is made . . . as the years pass Federal Government or any Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy meets today with the third Dixie Governor in two days after warning that real progress must be made in race relations or there will be worse agitation and bloodshed 10 years from now.

The Attorney General's scheduled session with Gov. Carl E. Sanders of Georgia and State Democratic Party leaders marked the start of a busy day in Atlanta, where several schools and colleges have desegregated.

The agenda included meetings with three United States attorneys. One of the primary reasons for the Southern tour was to consult with local Justice Department personnel.

Mr. Kennedy was picketed yesterday at Columbia, S. C., by several Negroes, and earlier in the day 17 white segregationist demonstrators were arrested at Montgomery, Ala., shortly before the Attorney General reached the capital to discuss racial matters with Gov. George Wallace.

Speaks in South Carolina

The warning that racial troubles will get worse unless definite steps are taken was sounded in an address to the University of South Carolina chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

The current "incitation and bloodshed . . . will not compare to what we will see a decade from now unless real progress

is made . . . as the years pass Federal Government or any other will interfere," he said. But he added firmly that "we will do whatever is necessary to enforce the orders of the courts."

Mr. Kennedy added that the "practical needs of the United States and the world today would compel our National Government . . . to do everything to eliminate racial discrimination."

Later at Columbia, S. C., the Attorney General addressed law students at all-white University of South Carolina, where an integration suit is pending, and told them that the Nation must make progress in its race relations now or face real trouble a decade from now.

Praises Clemson Attitude

After a 25-minute "social visit" with Gov. Donald S. Russell in the South Carolina capital, Mr. Kennedy went to the university where he told the students he was proud of the way the admission of Negro Harvey Gantt into Clemson College was handled last January. Mr. Gantt was the first Negro to break the segregation barrier on any level of education in the State.

At Montgomery, Mr. Kennedy and Gov. Wallace said they had a pleasant, courteous visit but neither was willing to give ground in their opposite views on segregation and States rights.

Positions Unchanged

The President's brother and the Governor talked separately with newsmen after their meetings at the historic capital, where a century ago Jefferson Davis became President of the Confederacy.

Mr. Kennedy said he expressed to Gov. Wallace the hope that integration problems can be settled peacefully.

"I am hopeful that no outside forces of any kind, the

Gov. Wallace in turn emphasized again that "my position is the same as it was during the gubernatorial campaign" last year when he vowed to disobey any Federal court school desegregation order.



Alabama Gov. George Wallace shakes hands with a Negro woman in the steps of the Alabama Capitol after a conference with Gov. George Wallace. AP Wirephoto.